FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DPA REPORTS ON CEMA NUCLEAR POWER CONFERENCE IN KARLOVY VARY

LD172105Y Hamburg DPA in German 1852 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague--The CEMA countries intend to convert their nuclear power stations to a "new generation," it was learned at the conference of nuclear power station specialists of the socialist countries which ended in Karlovy Vary on Friday.

The twelve nuclear power stations of the Eastern Bloc will be converted to fast breeders by 1985, and all new nuclear power stations of the CEMA countries will be built to accept this "more effective, more reliable and safer technology," it was said.

The main point of the Karlovy Vary conference was the reliability and safety of the nuclear power stations of the Eastern bloc for the environment. However, confirmation that this question has not been completely solved is provided by the fact that the planned construction of a nuclear power station in Prague-Holesovice will not go ahead for the time being.

A further conference concerning environmental questions relating to nuclear power stations will be convened in Budapest next year.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEES' REPRESENTATIVES MEET 21 NOV

AU211510Y Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 21 Nov, BTA--A consultative meeting of the representatives of the committee for solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa in the socialist countries, opened here today.

In the course of three days the participants in the meeting will discuss the role of their committees for propagation and materialization of the UN resolutions on struggle against racism, and apartheid, and on doing away with local conflicts. The role of the further consolidation of unity of the progressive and democratic forces for expanding the international solidarity with the just struggle of the people against the encroachments of imperialism, for peace and social progress, will be further discussed.

Delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, as well as delegations of the Afro-Asia People's Solidarity Organization and the Organization for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, participate in the meeting.

Mr Misho Nikolov, chairman of the Bulgarian solidarity committee, recalled again in his greetings address the consistent support rendered by Bulgaria to the lawful struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for national liberation and social progress.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED PRIOR TO ANNIVERSARIES

LD212212Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

["Albania in the 34th Anniversary of its Liberation--Correct Territorial Distribution of Industry--One of the Important Features of Industrialisation in Socialist Albania"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 21 Nov, ATA--The Albanian working people have been mobilized to look forward to November 28, the 66th anniversary of the proclamation of independence and November 29, the 34th anniversary of the liberation from the Nazi fascist occupiers with as many successes as possible.

The working people of all branches of economy and the other fields of life look forward to these festivals with fresh victories.

Industry has assumed an impetuous development in these 34 post-liberation years. The working people of this branch of economy have turned out in three days that industrial production realized in a whole year before liberation.

It should be mentioned that one of the important features of industrialization in Albania is the development of industry in a proportionate and complex manner not only according to its branches but also according to its geographical extension in all the territory of the country.

The economic policy the PLA has pursued and is pursuing in the construction of socialism, has made it possible for every district to have its modern complex or specialized industry in one or more branches of production, according to the conditions of the respective districts and the needs of socialist development. The specific weight of the different districts of the country in total industrial production has constantly changed to the benefit of the districts which were less developed in the past. In these districts industry has developed at more rapid rates than the general average rate. Thus the total industrial production in 1976 as compared with 1950 increased 24.5 times, in the Elbasan District it increased by over 40 times, in Lushnje it increased 35 times, in the district of Fier, 52 times, Gramsh 54 times, Kruje 91 times, Kukes 40 times, Lezhe 48 times, Mat 94 times, Pogradec 31 times, etc.

Now there are districts in Albania which turn out a larger industrial output than the whole industrial output of the country before liberation. Thus, Lushnje District, a district known only as an agricultural district prior to liberation, turned out last year an industrial production twice larger than the whole country in 1938. Likewise, the Elbasan and Shkoder districts turned out an industrial production nearly 9 times larger than in 1938, Fier District a production about 15 times larger, Korce nearly 8 times, Kruje over 3 times, Mirdite and Sarande over twice, Vlore nearly 7 times, etc.

Thus the tasks laid down by the PLA for the transformation of Albania into an industrial-agricultural country is being realized with success and step by step not only on a national scale but it is being concretized also in the development of the industry in districts. In every district there develop those branches of the industry for which the most suitable conditions exist. Implementing this policy, it became possible for different districts of the country to have both the industrial specialization and complex industry as the two sides of the same problem which are harmoniously linked with one another. In this aspect, many districts have specialized in, and constantly develop the extraction and processing of oil and gas, copper, chromium, iron-nickel and coal, while other districts are specialized mainly in the power, timber, engineering and the materials of construction industries.

Thus, for instance, Fier District is mentioned of the oil extracting and processing industry and that of chemical fertilizers, the Elbasan District is known of the black metallurgy, Diber District of chromium industry, Pogradec and Librazhe District of iron-nickel industry, Mirdite and Kukes districts are known of copper industry, Tepelsene District of coal industry, Berat District of textile industry, etc. The light and foodstuffs industry, the engineering and building material industries, etc, are developing in all the districts. New plants, factories, combines, hydropower stations and thermal power stations as well as new high tension lines, mines and oil wells, are added to the Albanian industry every year. This has made possible the creation of new industrial and economic centres and zones, the emergence of new cities and inhabited centres.

The proportionate and planned distribution of industry and the productive forces in general in all the districts and regions of the country reveals the great superiority of socialism over capitalism. In the territorial distribution of industry, the PLA has implemented and implements several principles such as the approach of the industry to the raw material bearing area, to the power resources, to the centres of the consumption of the industrial goods, and so on, thus diminishing the distance of transports, the lowering of the cost of social production, the proportionate distribution of industry in different regions of the country, the overcoming of the technical-industrial backwardness inherited from the past, the development of the specialized and complex industry in every district, the development of industry in harmony with agriculture and the all-round development of the countryside.

At the foundation of this policy lies the uninterrupted strengthening of the economic and industrial independence of the country, the systematic raising of the material and cultural level of the working masses of town and countryside consistently and determinedly implementing the Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance.

ZERI I POPULLIT SCORES CHINA'S SEEKING WESTERN CREDITS

AU2021300Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 Nov 78 p 4 AU

["The Chinese Revisionists Receive New Credits From the World Capital"]

[Text] Tirana, 16 Nov, ATA--One of the methods pursued by the Chinese revisionists in their efforts to realize their ambition to become a superpower is that of receiving many credits from the monopolistic world capital, especially from the American capital. As reported by NCNA, toward this end State Council Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien has received Donald Reagan, chairman of the Board of the American Merrill Lynch corporation, and William Rogers, former American secretary of state. The aim of this meeting, NCNA points out, was to "examine the possibilities of cooperation with and granting of loans by the above-mentioned corporation for Chinese construction projects." Referring to Li Hsien-nien's discussions with the representatives of the American capital, NCNA points out that he told them that "China will apply advanced technology and will receive loans from the developed capitalist countries, including the United States, Japan, and the countries of Western Europe."

The news agencies also report that a delegation of about 50 representatives of West German steel corporations and bank directors is visiting China. Their purpose is to study the possibilities for West Germany constructing a complex of steel production in China estimated at DM28 billion. The West German news agency DPA reports that preliminary talks have been held in Peking for this purpose between the representatives of the West German banks and the Chinese side, and that they have agreed that the money will be granted in the form of credits.

This and other facts of this nature are evidence of the fact that China has squarely opened the gates to the penetration of Western capital. For its part, in its credit investment the Western capital anticipates not only huge profits, but also to make China a political and economic mortgage.

LLESHI GREETS LEBANON'S SARKIS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU211410Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to President Ilias Sarkis of the Republic of Lebanon:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of Lebanon's independence, it is my pleasure to convey to you cordial greetings. Please accept my best wishes for the prosperity of your people and country and for the defense of independence and national sovereignty against the conspiracies of the imperialist-Zionist aggressors.

MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU202036Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Mexico led by (Jose Maria Zerero), secretary general of the party, recently visited our country at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee.

Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, received the delegation and had a warm and friendly discussion in the spirit of unity and proletarian internationalism. Also present at the discussion was Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee.

During its stay in our country, the delegation attended the proceedings of the scientific session on "Problems of Current World Development," which was organized by the Institute of Marxist-Leninist studies attached to the AWP Central Committee, and visited various industrial centers, agricultural cooperatives and cultural institutions in Tirana, Korce, Gjirokaster, Sarande and other districts. In its trips the delegation became acquainted at close hand with the work and achievements of workers in the building of socialism in Albania.

BRIEFS

EFFORTS IN SELF-SUFFICIENCY DRIVE--The collective of the engineering unit of the Ballsh oil refinery, conscious of the pressure of the savage imperialist and revisionist blockade and encirclement as well as the difficulties caused by the Chinese revisionists, is making earnest efforts to meet all the demands of this big project for spare parts and equipment as well as the needs of other enterprises. In the beginning the Chinese revisionists procrastinated in delivering the spare parts and equipment, but the workers undertook to produce them and have succeeded in doing so. By their own efforts, the workers and engineers succeeded in building a smelting furnace for nonferrous metals, as well as a galvanization unit. In addition, when the Chinese revisionists left the construction of the foundry incomplete, the workers set up teams to carry on the work, thus making it possible to cast many parts on the spot. The workers are also achieving successes in preparing old spare parts for re-use. The workers of the Elbasan metallurgical combine, the "Steel of the Party", will celebrate the November holidays with considerable achievements. Commendable work is being done particularly by a team of fitters engaged in the construction of the second blast furnace and some other projects. So far they have completed the construction of two furnaces for the air heaters and are completing the installation of the foundations of a third furnace. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU]

KIRILENKO WELCOMES ZHIVKOV-LED BCP DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

AU211714Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, which will attend the regular session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries, arrived in Moscow today. The delegation includes Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Milko Balev, chief of the office of the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

At the airport, which was decorated with the state banners of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, the delegation led by Todor Zhivkov was cordially welcomed by Andrey Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vasiliy Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yakov Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Veniamin Dymshits, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers; Genadiy Kiselev, deputy chief of a department at the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, responsible embassy officials and chiefs of Bulgarian representations to Moscow were also present.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CALLS PRC IMPERIALISM'S ALLY IN AFRICA

AU220917Y Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 22 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 22 Nov, BTA--In RABOTNICHESKO DELO today Mr Dimitur Kekhayov writes about the policy of Peking as an ally of imperialism in Africa.

Recalling that Peking took the side of the enemies of the people of Angola, the author notes: "Progressive and freedom-loving Africa saw clearly that Maoism served as a convenient cover for CIA, as a sham 'revolutionary' mask of Washington's neocolonialist plans."

Further on the commentary reveals a number of facts which corroborate that Peking's policy against Angola, against Ethiopia, against the independence and territorial integrity of the young African states, has a long history.

The news analyst focuses his attention on the admission of the South African radio that of late China has been unconditionally supporting every major action of the West in Africa. He considers this admission as an expression of the striving of the Republic of South Africa to establish direct relations with China.

In connection with the visit of Somalian President Siad Barre to Peking, exploited for anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban propaganda the commentary reads:

"It is well known that the imperialist, NATO-Peking propaganda about the 'Cuban-Soviet presence' in Africa is a smokescreen for concealing the NATO policy. This embodies the inclusion of Africa in the scope of this aggressive military bloc."

ZHIVKOV GREETS LEBANESE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU211945Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 21 Nov, BTA--The chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent a greetings telegram to the president of the Republic of Lebanon, Mr Ilias Sarkis, on the occasion of the national day of the country, independence day. In it on behalf of the Bulgarian people good wishes are conveyed for the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon and its political and economic consolidation.

The confidence is expressed in the telegram that Bulgaro-Lebanese relations will continue to develop in the spirit of friendship and cooperation in the interests of the two countries, for peace and progress in the world.

LAO MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS IN SOFIA 21 NOV

AU212030Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Sanan Soutthichak, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Lao trade unions and minister of communications, public works and transportation. The possibilities for developing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed at the talks.

Sanan Soutthichak also met Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS ORGANIZATIONAL, PLANNING PROBLEMS

AU211537Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A scientific-practical conference on problems of the scientific organization and planning of editorial work, organized by the Bulgarian Journalists Union, began at the Park Hotel Moscow in Sofia today. Editors in chief, chiefs of mass information media, active journalists and representatives of the GDR, Poland, and the Soviet Union attended this conference. Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was also present.

Prof Dimitur Kiradzhiev, deputy chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, made a speech on a report disseminated in advance to the participants. Boyan Traykov, director general of the Bulgarian radio; Delcho Krustev, editor in chief of VECHERNI NOVINI; and Vladislav Panov, first deputy editor of Bulgarian television, took the floor.

BULGARIAN TRAWLERS TO FISH IN INDIAN, ATLANTIC OCEANS

AU171528Y Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 17 Nov, BTA--Bulgarian trawler "Ralida" cast anchor in Bombay today, expected to be followed by the "Lorna" in a few days' time. This actually marks the start of Bulgaro-Indian cooperation in ocean fishing. The recently founded "Pijai Indo-Bulgarian Fishery Ltd" will operate in the 200-mile economic zone of India.

At first the above-mentioned trawlers will fish in the waters of the Gujarat state. Depending on the results, the agreement may be prolonged for the next four years and the number of trawlers increased to five. The seat of the joint Bulgaro-Indian fishing company will be in the port of Bandar, where special port facilities are under construction for the purpose. Refrigerating storehouses and fish, shrimp and crab canneries will be built there. The Bulgarian trawlers will fish for the first time in this part of the world.

Bulgaria already negotiated similar agreements for ocean fishing with Angola and Mozambique. Bulgarian trawlers are expected to start fishing in the 200-mile economic zones of these countries in the Atlantic and the Indian oceans by the end of this year.

UNESCO CHILDREN'S MEETING TO BE HELD IN SOFIA IN 1979

AU171705Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[Excerpt] Paris, 14 Nov, Dimitur Shishmanov, BTA correspondent--Amadu M'bou, director general of UNESCO, has said that under the patronage of the UN Organization on problems of education, science and culture, and Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the international meeting of children called "A Banner of Peace," will be held in Sofia from 15 to 25 August 1979. The UNESCO director general values this meeting as one of the greatest initiatives connected with the international children's year, as well as with the 20th anniversary of the UN declaration on the rights of children.

MORE ON VISIT OF ANKARA'S MAYOR TO SOFIA

AU201517Y Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 20 Nov, BTA--Promoting the cooperation between the municipal councils of Sofia and Ankara, Bulgarian experience in planning, construction of purification facilities, central heating systems, afforestation and city transport--these were the topics discussed during the nine-day stay here of a delegation from the Turkish capital headed by the mayor of Ankara, Mr Ali Dintcher.

The mayor and the officials accompanying him were received by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and had talks with Mr Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia Municipal People's Council. They also met Minister of Transport Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgaro-Turkish joint economic, scientific and technological cooperation commission. The delegation of the Turkish capital was made familiar with Sofia's general development plan and had business talks with specialists on matters of town construction. Besides tourin g the sights of Sofia, the Turkish guests visited the towns of Ruse, Razgrad and Varna. They were told about the Bulgarian experience in housing and resort construction. Mr Ali Dintcher visited his birthplace, the village of Samouil, county of Razgrad, which his family had left in the early fifties.

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS SMUGGLING INTERCEPTED--At the Kapitan Andreevo border checkpoint two attempts to smuggle narcotics to Western Europe have been intercepted. This time the violators of the law are Turkish citizens (Adin Saru Ibrahim) and [name indistinct], and two Iranian citizens, (Hambari Hussein) and (Hambari Mohamed Reza), who had hidden hashish in their passenger cars. The narcotics were discovered by customs officials Georgi Tonev and Khristo Vangelov. The smugglers have been turned over for prosecution to the authorities. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU]

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARDS TO SUSLOV, USTINOV IN MOSCOW

LD212238Y Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and president of Czechoslovakia, presented here today Mikhail Suslov, Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and defence minister, with the Order of Klement Gottwald.

The high Czechoslovak state distinction was awarded to Mikhail Suslov on the occasion of his 75th birthday and to Dmitriy Ustinov on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Present at the ceremony were Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet Communist Party general secretary and president of the USSR, and other leading personalities.

Presenting the Klement Gottwald Order to Mikhail Suslov, Gustav Husak stressed his great contribution to the strengthening and developing of friendship between the communist parties and peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. He also appreciated his creative contributions to the development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and his efforts to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement.

Gustav Husak said that the Klement Gottwald Order was awarded to him in recognition of his great services to the Soviet state during the Great Patriotic War and in the postwar period, and of his contribution to the development of cooperation and raising the defence capability of the Warsaw Treaty countries, to the cause of socialism and progress in the world.

Thanking on behalf of Dmitriy Ustinov and himself for the Order of Klement Gottwald, Mikhail Suslov said that friendship between Czechoslovakia and the USSR is being constantly developed and strengthened and is ever more fruitful. He recalled in this connection this year's visit by Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet Communist Party general secretary and president of the USSR, to Czechoslovakia.

Mikhail Suslov said that the unity of the Czechoslovak and Soviet fraternal parties and countries and of all the countries of the socialist society is being strengthened, promoting the prospects of the victory of the cause of socialism and peace.

He thanked for the order personally to Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and president of Czechoslovakia, as an important personality of the international communist and workers' movement.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU TO VISIT AT END OF NOVEMBER

LD211824Y Prague CTK in English 1522 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 21 Nov, CETEKA--Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and premier of socialist Ethiopia, will pay an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the end of this month. Mengistu Haile Mariam was invited by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president.

DOLEZAL ARTICLE ANALYSES CPCZ'S NOVEMBER 1968 SESSION

AU1?1435Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Vaclav Dolezal article: "The First Striking Success of Marxist-Leninist Forces; 10 Years Since the CPCZ Central Committee's November Session Resolution"]

[Text] WE ARE NOW COMMEMORATING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S SESSION, HELD ON 14-17 NOVEMBER 1968. THAT SESSION AND THE CONCLUSIONS IT ADOPTED EXPANDED THE SCOPE FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONALIST COMRADES LOYAL TO THE PARTY AND TO MARXISM-LENINISM, AND ALSO ORIENTED THE PARTY TOWARD THE STRUGGLE AGAINST RIGHT-WING AND ANTISOCIALIST FORCES.

THE FIRST STRIKING SUCCESS OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST LEFTWING, ON WHICH IT COULD BASE ITS FURTHER INITIATIVE AND ACTIVITY, the document "Lessons From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" states, WAS THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S PLENARY SESSION IN NOVEMBER 1968. THE RIGHTWING ELEMENTS' FIELD OF ACTIVITIES WAS CONSIDERABLY REDUCED AS A RESULT OF IT."

The CPCZ Central Committee session was convened at a time when the rightwing still had the main say both in the party and in society. Its representatives held important positions in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat, in the government, the National Assembly Presidium and many other central and territorial [uzemni] bodies. The press, radio and television was in its hands. Its spokesmen and agitators stirred up passionate nationalist, anti-Soviet feelings under the slogan of "National Unity," organized various pressure actions and evoked chaos and economic disintegration.

Against this policy of disintegration the forces loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism set themselves the task of renewing the normal course of party and state life, gradually securing the party's leading role in society and preventing the spreading of nationalist hysterics and anti-Sovietism and the organization of various antisocial pressure campaigns. It was very difficult to realize these plans. The rightwing responded to every attempt to weaken its positions by psychological and moral terror.

The up-coming leftwing gradually began to undertake organized actions; preeminent among these were the actions in honor of the 51st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. After months of comprehensive efforts by the rightwingers to stifle all and any expressions of comradeship with the Soviet Union, public rallies and manifestations in honor of the Great October were held in several places, including Prague Lucerna Hall. This most important holiday of the world proletariat provided the occasion for the communists and rightwingers to measure their forces. In that period a prominent role was played by the periodical ZPRAVY.

The CPCZ Central Committee session convened in the middle of November. The resolution adopted there, and the organizational and cadre measures passed by the session, represented the party's significant success.

Comrade Gustav Husak made an important contribution to the discussion. He particularly stressed the imperative need to revive the party's leading role: THE CONSOLIDATION OF OUR PARTY, WITHIN OUR PARTY, IS THE BASIC PREREQUISITE OF THE CONSOLIDATION OF OUR ENTIRE SOCIETY AND OUR STATE. THERE IS NO OTHER SOCIAL FORCE HERE THAT WOULD BE CAPABLE OF LEADING OUR PEOPLES OUT OF THE DIFFICULT SITUATION. He particularly underscored the imperative need for a uniform interpretation of the Central Committee's resolution and for everybody to respect its line and enforce it in reality.

With this statement, Comrade Gustav Husak imprinted his name in the minds of communists and citizens as that of a principled fighter against rightwing opportunism and for international comradely cooperation and unity with the CPSU and other fraternal parties on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles.

The session was addressed by several control committee members and candidate members--by Comrades V. Bilak, P. Colotka, E. Erban, K. Hoffmann, A. Indra, M. Jakes, D. Kolder and many others--who criticized the rightwing representatives, unmasked their nationalist demagogy and fought against their unprincipled maneuvering and risky "two-faced" policy.

The Central Committee's resolution contained principled positions on many important questions that proceeded from Marxist-Leninist doctrine. IT STRESSED THAT THE MAIN DANGER INSIDE THE PARTY WAS THE DANGER OF RIGHTWING OPPORTUNISM, and in the society it was the danger of increasingly growing antisocialist forces. The resolution committed all party bodies and organizations, all communists "...TO SECURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY...CONSOLIDATE THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE, INTENSIFY AND DEFEND THE PRINCIPLES OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM. IN THIS SPIRIT TO DEVELOP AND CONSOLIDATE ALSO OUR FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES...LEAD A CONCENTRATED IDEOLOGICAL BATTLE AGAINST ANTISOCIALIST AND ANTI-SOVIET FORCES, AGAINST THE BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY, AND TO UNITE ALL THE HEALTHY FORCES IN THE PARTY ON THESE PRINCIPLES AND ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT IN PRACTICE POLITICAL-ORGANIZATIONAL MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD THESE FORCES."

The preparation and adoption of the resolution, which unmasked the role of anti-socialist forces and openly characterized rightwing opportunism as the main danger in the party, was the result of a persistent struggle conducted against these forces prior to the session and also during the session itself by the comrades who stood on principled positions. The principled character of the commission which prepared the resolution was particularly due to Comrade V. Bilak. The adoption of the resolution was of great significance for the further development in the party and the entire society. The discussion of the resolution in party bodies and organizations speeded up the political differentiation and enabled the communists to voice during party meetings the most burning questions connected with the development in the last few years and with the growth of the crisis in the party and society and how to overcome it. All this strengthened the awareness of the imperative need for a deep self-critical analysis and for the rejection of the destructive activities of rightwing opportunist forces. Inevitably, in connection with this, there also cropped up problems of the revival of internationalist approaches in our party's policy and in the activities of its bodies and organizations.

The other decisions adopted by the PCPZ Central Committee's November session also represented a positive contribution. Comrades V. Bilak, J. Kempny, L. Penc and L. Strougal were elected Central Committee secretaries. The CPCZ Central Committee session confirmed Comrade Gustav Husak in his function as first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee.

On the basis of the November session's resolution, a new party Central Committee body was set up--the Executive Committee of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, considerably more operational than the Presidium with its many members.

At the November session a CPCZ Central Committee bureau was set up to direct party work in the Czech lands. In the existing situation this was an important organizational measure, which made it possible to thwart the rightwing opportunists' plans to split the party according to nationalities. Actually, in the last few weeks preceding the session, the rightwing forces conducted an intensive campaign to convene the congress of the so-called Czech Communist Party. They figured that in this way they could seize further important positions in the party. Had their plan succeeded, it would have led to a sharp disruption of the party's organizational principles and a weakening of the party. The setting up of the bureau thwarted these rightwing opportunists' plans.

The bureau for party work in the Czech lands, headed by Comrade L. Strougal, became the leftwing's support in the regions and districts. It was due to the bureau that the rightwing forces gradually began to be ousted from the management of lower party bodies, seasoned comrades, devoted to Marxism-Leninism, gradually began to get to the top of regional and district organizations, and gradually also of the organizations in large plants.

In this battle against rightwing and antisocialist forces much credit was earned by the weekly TRIBUNA, the organ of the bureau for party work in the Czech lands. The founding of this periodical, which revived revolutionary and internationalist principles in the operations of the communist press, effected a breakthrough in the rightwing monopoly in the communications media; and with this periodical the forces loyal to Marxism-Leninism acquired a real platform for the ideological battle against the rightwing.

However, even after the CPCZ Central Committee's November session the struggle to fulfill the resolution was not able to develop fully and successfully. Dubcek, Smrkovsky and other rightwingers, who continued to hold important positions in the party, state bodies and social organizations, sabotaged the resolution. Not only did they do nothing to implement it, they actually continued the pernicious policy of disintegration. Overtly, they pretended to want to implement the main principles of the resolution, but in reality they pursued a "two-faced" policy.

Gradually, one after another, the rightwing representatives began to speak up against the resolution directly; at various meetings and in the communications media they cast doubt on its individual conclusions and presented new demands. Several party bodies and organizations, in which the rightwingers had the main say, voiced their disagreement with the important conclusions of the resolution. Even while the session was still going on, an aktiv meeting of Prague journalists convened and tried to influence the course of the Central Committee's negotiations. At the aktiv meeting, the known rightwing exponents tried to organize pressure and openly oppose the resolution.

The rightwing opportunists tried to abuse the trade union congresses and to turn the trade unions into an oppositional political force that would help them push through the enterprise law. This law, for the enforcement of which J. Smrkovsky engaged himself with particular energy, was meant to liquidate--under the demagogic slogan of "ownership of direct producers"--the central management of the national economy and, in the words of one of these people, to "expropriate the socialist state." It must be said that in 1968 and at the beginning of 1969 they actually succeeded in considerably weakening the socialist management system of our economy; the situation on the domestic market deteriorated sharply, and there were breakdowns in deliveries of supplies to the population. The rightwing made use of every opportunity to organize pressure campaigns and stir up a constant state of crisis both inside the country and in its relations with its allies. It strove to penetrate the ranks of young people with secondary and university-level education, to manipulate them, to organize them to act against the conclusions of the November session and to maneuver them into student strikes and other irresponsible adventurous actions.

However, exactly by constantly striving to keep the situation at boiling point, by stirring up constant tension and nervousness, they unmasked themselves to be adventurers and gamblers in the eyes of most citizens--even of those not belonging to the party. The people realized that the rightwing banner carried the slogan: After Us the Deluge; that the righwing was intentionally stirring up chaos, while the Marxist-Leninist forces were forming their program for consolidation and the development of society. From their own experience the people came to recognize who the rightwingers were and what intentions they harbored.

In this way there was an increasingly deeper differentiation among the population. It became increasingly obvious that fundamental changes in the party's leadership had to be fought through, so that this positive program could be carried out.

THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S NOVEMBER SESSION SIGNIFIED AN INEVITABLE PRELIMINARY STEP TOWARD THIS PHASE OF CONSOLIDATION AND DEVELOPMENT, WHICH BEGAN WITH THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S SESSION IN APRIL 1969.

CPCZ DAILY SCORES U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD SALT

AU211307Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Nov 78 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky article: "We Comment; Logical Demand"]

[Text] Soviet-American relations have a significant influence on the overall development of the international situation, and thus it is understandable that the reception of the U.S. senators by L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has met with such interest throughout the world. The world press took particular note of the ideas voiced during the meeting, characterizing the current state and the prospects of Soviet-American relations.

Leonic Brezhnev affirmed the Soviet foreign policy's consistent line on the development of constructive and stable relations with the United States. In this connection, as the commentators stress, he paid particular attention to the reduction of tension in the military sphere, especially to a successfull conclusion of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic arms.

A positive development of relations between the USSR and the United States has a special significance for the consolidation of peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. These relations must be founded on full equality, equal security of both countries, on respecting sovereignty, on mutual noninterference in internal affairs, and on a mutually advantageous cooperation. Political circles in the United States that do not wish to improve relations between the two countries are trying to upset precisely these principles.

Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that the attempts to frustrate the healthy development of USSR-U.S. relations are connected with certain U.S. political circles' efforts to escalate feverish armament. The amount of money the United States spends on arms is really huge. If at present the world spends $400 billion on arms annually, the U.S. military budget--the largest in the country's peacetime history--participates in this sum by a full one-third. In the upcoming years, the U.S. military expenditure is to become considerably higher, with further billions to be spent, above all, on more effective weapons--on nuclear weapons.

During the Moscow meeting Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that the fastest possible successful conclusion of the Soviet-American negotiations on the conclusion of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons is of extraordinary importance for the stabilization of the international situation. The agreement would be a significant step toward the reduction, and in the end toward halting feverish armament. It would open a realistic path toward insuring the security of both countries, it would contribute toward the improvement of USSR-U.S. relations and to the improvement of the international atmosphere.

Yes, it is the unrealistic position of the United States, the foot-dragging in the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic weapons, which are now mainly preventing the improvement of relations between the two states. The Washington hawks are apparently still unwilling to accept the principle of equal security, of parity in this so important question. Under the pretext that the balance of forces has been impaired, they are trying to gain strategic superiority for the United States. They are concealing these efforts by spreading fabrications about the so-called Soviet military threat. The United States, precisely with the objective of changing the strategic balance of forces in its favor, introduces new weapons into its arsenal. The MIRV's, the Trident missiles, the so-called cruise missiles and, above all, the neutron bomb constitute another attempt to gain strategic superiority.

The substance of the Soviet policy is not the attempt to achieve military superiority, but to preserve the balance of forces which is the stabilizing factor in the international situation. The agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons, among other things, is to contribute to this. The agreement would help save huge material resources which would need to be spent on a new round of the arms race, it would help prevent the deterioration of the atmosphere among countries with different social systems.

The Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic weapons, as the meeting in Moscow again showed, are the key element of USSR-U.S. relations and a significant factor in current international relations in general. The work on the preparation of the agreement to be valid until 1985, on 3-year protocol and on some provisional measures, as well as on a joint statement on the main directions of the future negotiations pertaining to strategic weapons, has made significant progress. What is now necessary is that this work be successfully concluded. There has already been success in overcoming a number of difficulties, but certain differences in views still persist. However, there are favorable prerequisites for overcoming these differences of opinion. Only one thing is required: That the United States must abandon its unrealistic position, and stop trying to win unilateral strategic advantages to the detriment of the Soviet Union.

CHARTER 77 MEMBERS ARRESTED, SENTENCED

LD211129Y Milan L'UNITA in Italian 16 Nov 78 p 17 LD

[Text] Vienna--Three young Czechoslovak dissidents, members of the Charter 77 movement, have been given sentences ranging from a minimum of 11 months to over 3 years imprisonment. Pronouncing his verdict, the judge said that the three accused were the "long arm" of Western propaganda.

The three dissidents are: 23-year old Libor Chloupek, sentenced to 2 years 3 months; 28-year old Peter Cibulka, sentenced to 3 years 9 months; and Peter Pospichal, sentenced to 11 months. According to Czechoslovak sources, the three young men were caught distributing tapes of "nonconformist" music and books by Czechoslovak authors whose publication is prohibited.

Meanwhile we learn that the Polish dissident movement known as the Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR) and the Czechoslovak dissident organization Charter 77 yesterday sent a letter to the Czechoslovak parliament and the Polish Sejm protesting against the action carried out by the two countries' security services on 1 October with a veiw to preventing a meeting between representatives from the two movements.

CPCZ DAILY CALLS FOR MORE COURAGE IN VOICING CRITICISM

AU211610Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Jan Jelinek commentary in the column "We Comment:" "Help in Solving Shortcomings"]

[Excerpts] Despite all the efforts to date, it is obvious that it will be necessary to devote considerable further efforts to overcoming distrust and inspiring courage among certain workers to steel themselves in the purifying bath of criticism; because they still harbor erroneous opinions, and it is these erroneous opinions that are often one of the causes of a timorous attitude to approaches that can help in exposing negative antisocial phenomena and acts. These opinions maintain that a person who has perhaps been criticized, even once, is already "written off" and that the person uttering cirticism could get it back like a boomerang for his audacity. For the most part the holders of such opinions avoid criticism themselves and in doing so they in fact suppress it.

The negotiations of party bodies and organizations provide proof enough that the communists are conducting a persistent struggle to extirpate these false prejudices. They are presenting scope for criticism and protecting those who make use of it.

Although the person who criticizes must also reckon with the collective or individual not understanding him immediately, or perhaps with his not getting any compliments for the admonitions he voices, he should not be discouraged by any such rejection of frank sincerity, since the most important thing will have already been voiced, the timidity overcome and the so-very-desirable manifestation of personal courage and straightforwardness presented, by his taking a healthy risk for a good and socially benefical thing.

It is the duty of every communist to perfect himself in the art not only of uttering criticism, but also of knowing how to accept it--and to lead others to do the same. There are many people who see all kinds of shortcomings and defficiencies around them; but instead of openly pointing them out at a meeting and publicly suggesting a course for rectifying them, they either close their eyes--or let these matters run wild in backstage debates. Such "criticism" from sheltered positions is in fact a useless spouting of hot air. A person then proceeds to choke down his justified anger and eat his heart out over the disorders, and all for nothing. Why is this? The answer is simple: He lacks the courage to criticize, he always cautiously leaves a back door open for retreat, thinking: Let somebody else do it.

A life wrapped up in goldleaf and protected from all problems and conflicts does not exist. To withdraw sungly into a shell of indifference, to cover up, circumvent and avoid solving the ripe shortcomings, to avoid possible clashes in trying to eliminate them--these are features unworthy of communists. Our party has sufficient creative forces, it supports bold and principled people who irreconcileably oppose and combat all negative tendencies that harm the interests of the party and the entire society.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA REPLIES TO LETTER ON PITFALLS OF CRITICISM

AU201458Y Pratislava PRAVDA in Solvak 17 Nov 78 p 3 AU

[Ivan Sommer article: "Let Us Ponder it Together; Harassed for Criticizing"]

[Excerpts] "I have read with interest several articles in PRAVDA, devoted to criticism and self-criticism," reader J. P. from Banska Bystrica wrote our editorial office. "They were nice to read, one could even agree with them, but...everyday practice is different, it is more complicated and rougher, life's edges are not infrequently as sharp as a razor.

"I have a friend who dared to utter criticism at a meeting. To criticize shortcomings known to all, shortcomings whose consequences were felt by all. They dealt with this audacious fellow 'with kid gloves'. They reorganized the section in which he worked. He was even praised because two or three employees could be spared, but my friend, with his qualifications, became superfluous and had to go. This happened quite a while ago, but I always have to think of him when one speaks or when I read about criticism."

The problems of criticism and self-criticism are among the most complicated and most sensitive. It is very easy to speak or write about the subject, and certainly this is necessary and useful, but this is not the most decisive aspect. The most decisive aspect of the matter is and remains to interpret criticism correctly and forthrightly, to approach it honestly and to be able to draw effective conclusions from it for one's subsequent life and work.

And it is in this decisive aspect, as a rule, that problems arise. For example, the higher up the criticism is addressed the more risky it becomes, and more than once it is received with considerable unwillingness and indignation.

It is a wrong attitude and in principle incorrect when, following criticism, someone begins to think: Who is that audacious critic--we had better have a closer look at him; who could have possibly supplied him with information? What did he have in mind by criticizing me exactly? And so forth.

Such an attitude toward criticism is wrong. Suppressing criticism, as a rule, is the final stage in the moral fall of a person who has long been contemptuous of the norms and laws of socialist society.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL PLENUM OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD220036Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A 2-day plenary session of the Central Trade Union Council started in Prague today. It was attended by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. The plenum is discussing the role of the revolutionary trade union movement in implementing the national economic plan for the next year. The plenary session will also discuss questions concerning the intensification of the mass political and educational work in the primary organizations of the revolutionary trade union movement.

Activity Plan Discussed

LD220037Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The fifth plenary session of the Central Trade Union Council started in Prague this morning. Ivana Bernaskova has reported the following about the deliberations:

[Bernaskova--begin recording] The main item on the agenda of the 2-day session is the plan for the activity of the revolutionary trade union movement for next year. The plenum was briefed about the draft of the plan by Ladislav Abraham, deputy chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and debate has already begun on it.

The plan proceeds from the premise that in the conditions of building an advanced socialist society, the role of trade unions is increasing objectively and thereby also the demand for the intensification of their activity in production, care for workers and their socialist education, as well as in fulfilling their internationalist duties.

The main task of the revolutionary trade union movement will therefore be in the coming year to deepen social responsibility for the all-round development of our socialist society and to apply the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. At the same time, trade unions will center special attention on the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party's economic policy, and in particular on the raising of effectiveness of production and the quality of individual work. In this connection Comrade Abraham pointed to the growing significance of the brigades of socialist labor, comprehensive rationalization brigades and the movement of innovators and inventors. He said nearly 200,000 labor collectives with 2.5 million members are today making a decisive contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks set in the state plan, and that the benefit society as a whole derives from the application of innovations submitted represents Kcs1.5 billion for the first half of the current year alone. [end recording]

CSSR WEEKLY CRITICIZES L'UNITA ARTICLE ON GREAT OCTOBER

AU211438Y Prague TRIBUNA No 46 in Czech 15 Nov 78 p 2 AU

["(KK)"-signed commentary "Two Approaches"]

[Text] For 61 years the Great October Socialist Revolution has been an example for the progressive part of mankind, showing how to liberate oneself from exploitation and how to build a socially just society. Not only those who regard the Marxist-Leninist world outlook as a solution, but hundreds of thousands of people with a different way of thinking as well acknowledge its world historical significance. They seriously and respectfully approach the evaluation of the revolution's course and results, and of the immeasurable effort the workers class and other working people of the first socialist state had to exert under the leadership of the Bolshevik party in order to defend the socialist accomplishments and build advanced socialism.

The whole world acknowledges the results the Soviet Union has achieved in all areas. For those fighting for progress and socialism, they are an inspiration, an example and reason for pride and joy. They have, however, always been a thorn in the side of our class enemies and their exponents from among revisionists and reformists. This is why they have always tried, and continue to try, to denigrate and besmirch these results and to prove that the Great October Socialist Revolution was some sort of a specific Russian phenomenon, the experiences of which have no international validity.

E. Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], spoke at the L'UNITA festival in Genoa this September against the attempts of anticommunist forces to make the communist parties concede the "the October Revolution was a mere error." He stressed: "We are not and will never be among those who--proceeding from the legitimate and necessary critical examination of history up to the stage socialism realized so far--arrive at practically denying or concealing the value of Lenin's work and of the October Revolution and its development for the whole world, at denying or concealing what this greatest historical event of this century has represented and continues to represent...for the struggle of revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces throughout the world. "

The standpoints in an article by G. Boffa, which L'UNITA published on the occasion of this year's celebrations of the Great October Socialist Revolution, sharply contrast with E. Berlinguer's view.

Under the headline "Was It an Unsuccessful Revolution?" the author states that the Soviet revolution called forth doubts among the most progressive circles in the West, including Marxist circles, and presented the workers and democratic movement in Western Europe with the task of discovering anew the ideals of socialism in their full scope. One cannot be surprised that even the most inveterate anticommunists from Radio Free Europe are enthusiastically applauding his views.

We cannot but say: The standpoints of the PCI general secretary are obviously not sufficiently conclusive for G. Boffa and L'UNITA.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA REPORTS ON GAS PIPELINE REVENUES

AU221136Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Alfonz Bednaric article in the column "We Comment:" "The Gas Pipeline Will Be Bountifully Rewarding"]

[Excerpts] In the first 9 months of this year our national economy has received, as a form of payment for gas transit, 1.384 billion cubic meters of natural gas. (The annual extraction of our own gas amounts to around 1.1 billion cubic meters). From 1983 onward, after the completion of the Konzorcium pipeline, we will receive 8 billion cubic meters of this valuable fuel annually for the transit of natural gas through our territory. This year the money invested in building the transit gas pipeline is beginning to return to our state budget in the amount of Kcs400 million. In 10 years of the gas pipeline's full operation, the invested means will return completely, and in the entire period of its envisaged operation we will gain twice as much from the transit than we have invested in building it.

PUBLIC HEALTH, GEOLOGICAL AID OFFERED TO NEPAL

LD211432Y Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Katmandu, 21 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vojta said here today, after his talks with Nepal's Foreign Minister Krishna Raj Aryal, that Czechoslovakia is ready to assist Nepal in the sphere of health service and in geological surveys. An industrial school at Surkhet in western Nepal is also to be established with Czechoslovak assistance. The deputy foreign minister ended today his two-day official visit to Nepal.

BRIEFS

DELEGATE TO MADAGASCAR--Milan Klusak, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and Czech minister of culture, is the CPCZ's delegate to the congress of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence. He departed for the congress on 14 November and was seen off by Zdenko Chleben, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Department of International Affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 78 p 1 AU]

URANIUM MINE PRODUCTION--The youth collective in the Jasan mine of the uranium mine concern enterprise in Dolni Rozinka extracted 2,744 tons of ore this September, achieving a per capita productivity of 11.15 tons per shift. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 14 Nov 78 p 1, 2 AU]

HONECKER LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD211242Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1218 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A GDR delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, left this afternoon for Moscow for the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which will take place on 22 and 23 November in the capital of the USSR. The delegation includes Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag, and also Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Delegation Arrives in Moscow

LD211654Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The GDR delegation led by Erich Honecker to the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee arrived in Moscow today. The delegation was cordially welcomed at the airport by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and others.

The GDR delegation includes: Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and Minister for foreign affairs; Herbert Krolikowski, member of the Central Committee, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; Egon Winkelmann, member of the Central Auditing Commission and head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations; Werner Eberlein, deputy chief of an SED Central Committee department and secretary of the delegation. Also present at the welcoming ceremony was Harry Ott, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

SED'S AXEN RECEIVED AKEL DELEGATION 17 NOV

AU201600Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Friday a delegation of the Progress Party of the Cyprus working people (AKEL) under the leadership of Kyriakos Christou, AKEL Central Committee Politburo member, for talks. The delegation paid a study visit to the GDR and acquainted itself with the work of the SED party branches in industry and agriculture in Cottbus Bezirk. During the friendly and cordial meeting, the AKEL comrades gave an account of the situation in the country and of AKEL's struggle for a solution to the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolutions.

Hermann Axen reaffirmed the support of the SED and GDR people for the struggle of AKEL and the Cypriot people for the preservation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity as well as the nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus. The representatives of the two parties noted that with the delegation's visit, the traditional fraternal relations between the SED and AKEL have been further consolidated and deepened.

COMMODITY PROTOCOL FOR 1979 SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU201614Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Tirana: "Annual Protocol for 1979 with Albania Signed; Additional Commodity Exchange Agreed Upon"]

[Text] The protocol on the mutual deliveries of commodities between the GDR and the Socialist People's Republic of Albania in 1979 was signed as a result of negotiations between government delegations of the two countries by GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Nitzschke and by Marco Xega, deputy foreign trade minister of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, in Tirana on Friday. The increase in the commodity exchange envisaged for 1979 is an expression of the interest in developing trade relations on the basis of mutual advantage.

The GDR in particular exports products of the machine building and electronic industries, of scientific instrument building and of the chemical industry, as well as potash fertilizer. Albania primarily supplies the GDR with chromium ore, copper pipes, agricultural and textile industry products, arts and crafts products and tobacco.

Present at the signing of the document were Siegfried Balon, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, as well as other personalities from the two countries.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS GREEK CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU201525Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND In German 18-19 Nov 78 p 1 AU

["Fraternal Greetings to the Greek Communist Party; Congratulatory Telegram of the SED Central Committee on its 60th Founding Anniversary"]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, Athens.

Dear Comrades! The SED Central Committee conveys to you and to all Greek Communists most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Greece.

Under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Marxist-Leninist military party of the Greek workers class and of all Greek working people was established with the founding of the Communist Party of Greece. In these 60 years your party has waged a heroic and sacrificial struggle for your country's national independence, for democracy and social progress. It has won immortal glory in the resistance against the fascist oppressors, in the struggle for the Greek people's freedom and for a democratic Greece. The Communist Party of Greece made an outstanding contribution to the overthrow of the fascist military junta in 1974.

In the struggle against revisionism and opportunism, your party has strengthened its ranks under the most adverse conditions, and has substantially increased its influence in the Greek workers class. Through its consistent support of the unity and cohesion of the communist movement, it has acquired a great reputation. The communists and the GDR working people are filled with deep sympathy and great respect for the Greek Communists' courageous struggle. The SED and the Communist Party of Greece are firmly linked by close relations based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our long-standing fraternal cooperation in the anti-imperialist struggle has further developed and deepened. Together we are actively working for the implementation of the aims of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties, and with all peace-loving forces we are intensifying the struggle for deepening international detente, and for disarmament.

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of your anniversary we affirm our unbreakable solidarity with the Greek Communists and assure you that we will stand at your side also in the future, and that we will further strengthen the fighting partnership between our parties. The SED Central Committee and all GDR Communists wish the Communist Party of Greece further successes in strengthening its ranks and increasing its influence in the struggle for the unity of action of the workers class, for a broad alliance of the democratic forces, in the struggle for peace and for the Greek people's happiness. With communist greetings,

[Signed] SED Central Committee, E. Honecker, general secretary

KURT SEIBT RECEIVES ANC PRESIDENT IN BERLIN

LD220039Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission and president of the GDR solidarity committee, today received a delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa led by its president, Oliver Tambo, for a friendly talk. There was an exchange of views on the popular anti-imperialist struggle in the southern part of the African Continent, as well as on the growing power of the world movement against the policy of apartheid of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa.

Oliver Tambo expressed his thanks for the internationalist solidarity of the people of the GDR with the people of South Africa.

CHAMBER OF TECHNOLOGY CONGRESS OPENS IN EAST BERLIN

AU201651Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] Berlin (ND)--More than 500 delegates and guests of the seventh congress of the Chamber of Technology will discuss the coming tasks of the socialist engineers organization of the GDR in further implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. The 2-day congress, which is marked by the preparations for the 30th GDR anniversary, was opened at the Berlin Alexanderplatz Congress Hall on 16 November. The delegates received with strong applause the greeting address signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, which was conveyed to the congress by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

"The accountability report and the discussions, in which 12 delegates participated, served a comprehensive exchange of the best experiences and the formulation of new aims in science, technology and production, and the deepening of joint efforts with the workers class in further raising the economic and social effectiveness of scientific-technical progress." At this discussion, the delegates cordially welcomed SED Central Committee members Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and Horst Heintze, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Federal Executive Board of the FDGB, and other representatives of state organs and social organizations.

Rolf Werner, first secretary and vice chairman of the Chamber of Technology, delivered the Presidium report to the seventh congress. He stressed the particularly successful activities of the organization in strengthening the economic power of our country. According to his report, chamber members, together with other working people, achieved returns of M10 billion. Educational events organized by the Chamber of Technology were attended by 5 million people, twice as many as between the fifth and sixth congresses.

"Guenter Mittag stressed in his speech that the key targets for science and technology are those 'that are derived from the requirements of the further implementation of the main task, as are contained in the economic plans.' He stressed that the purposeful development of science and technology that is also aimed at the requirements of the future, its acceleration, and the increase of its economic and social effectiveness are necessary for the fulfillment of our great social aims that serve the people in our republic." The congress will continue its work today, Friday, with the discussion and the election of leading organs.

SPORTS, TECHNOLOGY SOCIETY DISCUSSES MILITARY INSTRUCTION

AU201720Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] On Thursday, the Central Executive of the Sports and Technology Society [GST] deliberated on the further qualification of political-ideological work in premilitary instruction to even better prepare the soldiers of tomorrow for their honorable service in the National People's Army. The Central Executive appreciated the outstanding achievements of GDR Cosmonauts Col Sigmund Jaehn, and of his standby Col Eberhard Koellner, and awarded them the Ernst Schneller medal in gold. Both officers were appointed honorary members of the GDR Aeroclub.

Lt Gen Guenther Teller, chairman of the GST Central Executive, stressed at the session that the GST, in close cooperation with the FDJ, is making an effective contribution to the patriotic and internationalist education of the young generation. Tens of thousands of honorary functionaries and trainers had a great share in this, he said. The successful SED policy aimed at securing peace and the peoples' happiness, as well as the awareness of the dangerousness of the imperialist enemy, were also reflected in the increasing readiness of young men to thoroughly prepare themselves for the army through premilitary instruction.

The GST Central Executive placed emphasis on further intensifying political-ideological work in the process of premilitary instruction. What is particularly important in this connection is the frank, businesslike struggle of opinions, the trustful dialog between the juveniles and their trainers. The 1978-79 training year as well as the joint military political and military sports mass action of the FDJ and the GST, termed "Signal GDR 30" as well as the GDR national youth festival should become impressive declarations of the young citizens for their state.

The awarding of Colonels Jaehn and Koellner was carried out by Lt Gen Guenther Teller and by Heinz Schubert, president of the GDR Aeroclub. They underscored that the courage, knowledge and abilities of the two "meritorious GDR military pilots" are a paragon and incentive for GST members.

Siegbert Buessner from Suhl District, who performed his first solo flight in a GST plane on the day of the Soyuz 31 flight, pointed out: "I shall use all my strength to achieve the maximum possible results in preliminary instruction and to become a good pilot of the National People's Army."

Sigmund Jaehn thanked the society for the high decorations. They were a constant obligation for him and Eberhard Koellner to support the preparation of the youth which is ready for defense for their military service, he said. Subsequently both members of the National People's Army answered questions at a forum concerning the joint USSR-GDR space flight.

MILITARY SCHOOL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO FINLAND

AU211412Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Helsinki--A delegation of military educational institutions of the GDR National People's Army which paid a 1-week visit to Finland at the invitation of General Lauri Sutela, commander of the Finnish defense forces, has ended its visit and left for home on Saturday. The delegation, headed by Lt Gen Prof Hans Wiesner, chief of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, was received by the commander of the Finnish defense forces and visited the war academy, an infantry brigade and an artillery school. Moreover, the delegation was given the opportunity to inspect the Tampell institutions, a corporation in Tampere. The guests laid a floral offering at the Lenin memorial in Tampere.

BRIEFS

AXEN RECEIVES AFGHAN AMBASSADOR--Berlin (ND)--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Fateh (Gol Momand), ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, for a talk on Tuesday. During this talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere and attended by Egon Winkelmann, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, Ambassador Fateh (Gol Momand) reported on the implementation of the revolution of 27 April 1978 in Afghanistan and about the successful development of the revolutionary transformations tackled since that time. Hermann Axen welcomed the beginning of the Afghan ambassador's activity in Berlin as an expression of a new phase in the relations between the GDR and Afghanistan, and wished the ambassador much success in his responsible work. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 78 p 2 AU]

RED CROSS AID FOR AFRICA--Dresden (ADN)--The GDR Red Cross has dispatched 20 aid consignments this year to sister organizations in African countries, including Benin, Congo, Morocco, Upper Volta, Zambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania and Mozambique. The last-named country received particularly extensive aid to overcome the consequences of the flood disaster at the beginning of this year. The funds for financing the aid shipments came from donations of the GDR people and from the evangelical church's "Bread for the World" drive. Part of the aid shipments were designed to promote the establishment of red cross societies in developing countries, in line with the International Red Cross league's development program. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Nov 78 p 2 AU]

GOODS TO AFRICA--Rostock dock workers' collectives are now loading various types of goods for Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia on three freighters which will depart for Africa after this month. An increasing number of GDR merchant ships are carrying equipment to the young African national states for the stepped up construction of their industry and agriculture. The cargo also contains solidarity goods from donations of the GDR population. This year three ships more than in 1977 are heading for Angolan ports from Rostock. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 78 p 5 AU]

SFRY ASSEMBLY DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD211420Y Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Nov, MTI--We have already reported that the visiting Yugoslav parliamentary delegation opened talks with the Hungarian side Monday. The two delegations informed each other of their countries' political, economic situation, the successes in socialist building and the topical tasks. They discussed the experiences of the work of the two legislative bodies, and analyzed the results gained in strengthening socialist democracy.

They also exchanged views about timely international issues. They described the Hungarian-Yugoslav political, economic and cultural relations as good yet shared the view that there is room for the expansion of cooperation. They were of the same view also concerning the situation of the ethnic minorities of the two countries. They pointed out that the minorities function as a bridge between Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Apro Hosts Dinner

LD211422Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Nov, MTI--Monday in Budapest, Antal Apro, speaker of the Hungarian parliament, gave a dinner in honour of the Dragoslav Markovic-led Yugoslav parliamentary delegation in the Hunter's Hall of the parliament. The leaders of the two delegations proposed toasts during the dinner.

Delegation Visits City Hall

LD211424Y Budapest MTI in English 1130 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 21 Nov, MTI--The delegation of the National Assembly of the Yugoslav Socialist Federal Republic, which is currently on an official visit in Hungary under the leadership of Dragoslav Markovic, president of the National Assembly and member of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists, Tuesday morning paid a call at the capital's council. They were accompanied also by Olga Prieszol, notary of the Hungarian parliament.

Dr Vitomir Gasparovic, Yugoslavia's ambassador to Budapest, was also present at the visit. At the city hall the guests were received by Lajos Kelemen, vice chairman of the capital's council, who informed them about the life, development concepts of the capital, and about the activity and city development work of the council. Then the Yugoslav delegation went to see the new housing estate in the capital's Ujpalota District.

ISTVAN SARLOS COMMENTS ON ROLE OF PPF ORGANS

LD220048Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] People's Front committees should be formed on small settlements, said Istvan Sarlos, at the Nograd County session of the PPF. The People's Front general secretary said it was necessary that local People's Front organs should represent the inhabitants of the towns not only in the councils, but also in enterprises and cooperatives, where the great majority of the inhabitants work. He said the assistance of industrial and agricultural enterprises is necessary for better services in the tiny villages.

POLISH UN DELEGATE SUPPORTS SOVIETS ON NONUSE OF FORCE

LD221120Y Warsaw PAP in English 0917 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, 22 Nov, PAP--The legal committee of the 33rd UN General Assembly session debates currently over the report of the special committee for increasing the effectiveness of the principle of nonapplication of force in international relations.

Presenting Poland's stand on that problem member of the Polish delegation to the session, Janusz Bialy, said that the Soviet initiative to conclude a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations was welcomed with particular understanding by those countries which like Poland knew agression from their own experience.

Popularity of the Soviet proposal is attested to by the fact that also countries non-members of the committee, representing various political systems and geographical regions have announced their participation in the committee's work. The Soviet initiative, the Polish delegate stressed, is of essential significance for further development of international relations, and the observance of the principle of non-application of force is a primary condition of the effectiveness of all other significant principles of international relations such as territorial integrity, sovereign equality, noninterference in internal affairs of other countries and peaceful settlement of international disputes. The speaker also voiced a belief that resolution extending the committee's mandate and appealing for an urgent drafting of a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations would be adopted.

BABIUCH RECEIVES CPSU CC MEMBER SUKHNYUK FOR TALKS

AU211103Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Questions of Cooperation Between PZPR and CPSU Bodies"]

[Text] Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Y. Sukhnyuk, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Kharkov Obkom, on 16 November. Y. Sukhnyuk is leading a delegation touring Poznan, Kalisz and Konin voivodships under the scheme of interparty cooperation.

During the meeting, the sides discussed the specific contents and forms of cooperation between PZPR and CPSU bodies, contents and forms that are of good service in strengthening the fraternal ties between the two parties.

The meeting was attended by Jerzy Zasada, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Poznan, and by Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Department. Boris Aristov, USSR ambassador in Poland, was also present.

PZPR, SED HOLD SYMPOSIUM ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT 15-17 Nov

AU211125Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "The Polish-GDR Symposium"]

[Text] On 15-17 November, under the auspices of the PZPR and SED Central Committees, a joint symposium was held to discuss improvements in managing industrial combines and large economic organizations. [paragraph continues]

The symposium, which was run by Z. Zielinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat; M. Gorywoda, departmental head of the PZPR Central Committee; and H. Koziolek, head of the SED Central Committee Institute for the Functioning of the Socialist Economy, was attended by heads and deputy heads of the Central Committee departments of the two parties, by economic officials and by scientists who specialize in management.

The symposium continued the exchange of practical knowledge--which began in the GDR last May--in the area of lines and methods of improving organization and management in industry. The participants studied experience in the area of improved adjustment of the range structure of production to the higher demands of the domestic market and to export needs.

They also examined problems connected with further strengthening the role of workforces in managing production plants.

The participants toured the Agromet harvest machinery plant in Plock, the Masovia refining and petrochemical plant and the Ursus mechanical plant and studied production and modernization problems, organizational solutions and activities of the plant party organizations.

At the end of the symposium, its participants met with Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Guenter Sieber, GDR ambassador in Poland, was present.

SZYR, BULGARIAN MINISTER DISCUSS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

AU211507Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 78 p 8 AU

[PAP report: "Bulgarian Minister's Visit to Poland"]

[Text] Yordan Mladenov, minister of supply and state reserves of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited Poland on 15-18 November.

During his talks with Eugeniusz Szyr, minister of materials management of the Polish People's Republic, he exchanged experience in managing raw and other materials and noted that the program for mutual cooperation in 1977-78 had been fulfilled. The two ministers also discussed the plan for 1979 cooperation in rationally and effectively exploiting stocks of materials, in utilizing secondary raw materials, in organizing supply and turnover of production means and in arranging storage management.

Minister Y. Mladenov toured some production plans and centers trading in production means.

POLAND, BOTSWANA TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD212224Y Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Nov, PAP--The government of the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Botswana resolved to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as (?from) November 22, 1978, expressing their willingness to develop friendly relations and enter into fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Both governments agreed that the relations would be based on the principles of friendship, mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual advantage.

TU LEADER KRUCZEK ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU211505Y Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 20 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Wladyslaw Kruczek, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, at the 19 November opening session of the eighth international conference of metal workers trade unions in Warsaw]

[Text] Having opened the conference, W. Kruczek conveyed cordial greetings to the trade union delegates from all over the world from the working people and the trade union movement in People's Poland. He stressed the need and possibilities for working out a platform of common activities by trade unions, regardless of differences in political views and organizational affiliations. This is necessary, he said, because great and important issues are at stake, such as efforts to strengthen international detente, to promote disarmament and to build conditions for lasting peace in the spirit and letter of the documents adopted by the historic CSCE.

The Polish trade unions, he stressed, have always followed and are perseveringly continuing the policy of united activity by the international trade union movement. This is because all trade unionists share concern for an indefatigable defense of the working people's basic vital interests and for constant improvements in their working and living conditions. We also share the struggle against all forms of exploitation, reaction, imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and aggressive policies. We share the struggle for justice, social progress and worthy living conditions for all working people. W. Kruczek expressed the conviction that the conference will make an important contribution to implementation of the Ninth World Trade Unions Congress' program for an extensive and open dialog and close cooperation among all echelons of the international trade union movement.

BIELSKO-BIALA PARTY PLENUM CONSIDERS AGRICULTURAL PLAN

AU171534Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[PAP report: "Long-Term Plans for Agricultural Development--Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Bielsko-Biala"]

[Text] The 15 November plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Bielsko-Biala was devoted to evaluating the voivodship plan for agricultural development in 1976-90, giving special consideration to the role of the socialized sector. The plenum was attended by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Pinkowski.

The socialized sector of Bielsko Biala agriculture, which cultivates 8 percent of the voivodship's arable land, accounts for 35 percent of farm production. Bielsko-Biala agriculture, which counts on the development of specialist farms, particularly the breeding of cattle, hogs and sheep, has achieved these results primarily through the correct organization work performed by the majority of basic party bodies.

The plenum was chaired by voivodship committee First Secretary Jozef Buzinski. The plenum stressed that party bodies in rural parishes have particular tasks to perform in their political work in voivodship villages. These bodies should make particular efforts to increase the effectiveness of political impact on the village community, to strengthen inspirational and control functions and to convince aktivs and all party members that they are fully responsible for implementing party policy. The plenum adopted a resolution laying down the lines of action leading to fully implementing the voivodship program for the development of the voivodship's farming up to 1990.

CEAUSESCU DEPARTS FOR WARSAW PACT SESSION IN MOSCOW

AU211246Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Nov, AGERPRES--On November 21 at noon, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left for Moscow, to attend the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw-Treaty participating states.

Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, and Vasile Musat, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Officials See Ceausescu Off

AU211450Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Upon departure from Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Iosif Banc, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Cioara, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Janos Fazekas, Ion Ionita, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Virgil Trofin, Iosif Uglar, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Ion Coman, Mihai Dalea, Miu Dobrescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Vasile Patilinet, Ioan Ursu, Richard Winter, Vasile Marin and members of the party Central Committee, of the State Council and government, leaders from central institutions and mass and civic organizations and generals. USSR Ambassador to Bucharest Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko and embassy staff were also present.

Gromyko Welcomes Ceausescu

AU211645Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today arrived in Moscow to attend the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrades Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Vasile Musat, RCP Central Committee secretary.

At Vnukovo Airport Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the comrades who are accompanying him were welcomed by Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vladimir Kirillin, party Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and (Chicheloev), deputy section chief at the CPSU Central Committee.

Gheorghe Badrus, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Soviet Union, and Romanian Embassy members were also present.

U.S. SENATORS MEET WITH BURTICA, ANDREI; DEPART 21 NOV

LD212344Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Nov, AGERPRES--Aspects of the development of the economic and cooperation relations between Romania and the USA in various domains of activity were approached on November 21 by Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the members of the delegation of U.S. senators that visited Romania--Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat, the state of Rhode Island, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, Senator Henry Jackson, Democrat, the state of Washington, chairman of the Power and Natural Resources Committee, and Senator James McClure, Republican, the state of Idaho.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican, the state of New York, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, member of the same delegation of U.S. senators.

On November 21, the delegation of U.S. senators, led by Senator Claiborne Pell, concluded its Romanian visit.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ENDORSES CEAUSESCU'S YUGOSLAV VISIT

AU211527Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A meeting was held by the Council of Ministers today at which the country's government fully endorsed the fruitful results of the visit of exceptional political importance paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Stressing the prodigious activity carried out by the leader of our party and state during this visit, Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government, stated that the dialog that took place between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Josip Broz Tito is an event of the greatest importance for developing relations of friendship, solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples; for cooperation and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world, and is a remarkable contribution to the cause of peace and socialism.

The Council of Ministers adopted a telegram sent to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu whereby the country's government expresses its deep gratitude to the party secretary general and president of the republic for the results of the visit paid to Yugoslavia; for the fruitful inventory of this visit which is a further and inestimable contribution to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples, among all socialist countries and among all states and peoples throughout the world.

A moment of fundamental importance in the chronicle of traditional relations of friendship, solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our countries' parties and peoples, the new Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialog, which took place in an atmosphere of warm and fraternal friendship, is proof of their mutual esteem and respect and is an expression of their joint desire to continuously broaden fruitful cooperation for the prosperity of both nations, for strengthening the international communist and workers movement and for peace and progress of all mankind.

We warmly pay homage with legitimate patriotic pride, very esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the telegram further reads, to your being awarded the high Yugoslav distinction "Hero of Socialist Labor," an excellent and remarkable appreciation for your consistent efforts aimed at resolving the major problems of the contemporary world, at establishing a new international political and economic order and at achieving a better and more just world.

The government expresses its full conviction that the agreements concluded during the visit will raise Romanian-Yugoslav relations onto a new and qualitatively higher level, will open up new and broad prospects for all-round cooperation between the two countries and peoples, and will intensify economic relations and cooperation in the production processs, in culture and science, and prospects for expanding trade exchange in the interests of our peoples and the general cause of socialism, progress and peace.

The particularly warm welcome you enjoyed everywhere, the enthusiastic signs of friendship, respect and appreciation with which you were welcomed in the fraternal socialist Yugoslav country, the telegram further reads, are new and telling proof of the prestige won by our country at the international level. They are proof of the realism and correctness of the foreign policy promoted by the RCP and by yourself, Comrade President; a policy based on the principles of equality of rights and national independence and sovereignty.

The government of the Socialist Republic of Romania noted that this visit once again stressed your remarkable personality as a revolutionary and consistent militant for establishing relations of international equity and justice, as a promoter of each nation's right to decide its own destiny in a sovereign manner and to develop freely along the path of economic and social progress. It stressed your personality as a fervent militant for democratizing international life, for understanding, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

This visit of broad international resonance clearly showed your lofty virtues and qualities as an eminent political figure and statesman, your active and decisive role in dynamizing relations between Romania and other states, and your exceptional contribution to continuously increasing our country's prestige among the ranks of the world nations.

In particularly appreciating the fruitful activity carried out during your visit to Yugoslavia, the Council of Ministers highly assesses the remarkable results of this new and solid friendship and cooperation of the Romanian people and assures you, very esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that it will act with all its energy and determination to implement to the letter the agreements concluded and that it will make efforts to resolutely implement the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state devoted to the promotion of the ideals of freedom and progress of the Romanian people and to the flourishing of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to developing cooperation and friendship and to the cause of peace and understanding among peoples, the telegram concludes.

LUMEA INTERVIEWS ZANU LEADER ROBERT MUGABE

AU2014102Y Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 47, 16 Nov 78 p 9 AU

[Interview with Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), during his 1-7 November visit to Bucharest--date not further specified]

[Text] At the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union--ZANU--led by its chairman Robert Mugabe paid a visit to Bucharest. On this occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received the ZANU delegation. During the visit Robert Mugabe and the delegation members also had talks at the RCP Central Committee and at a number of central institutions and bodies. Before leaving Romania, the guest kindly granted an interview to LUMEA magazine.

Question: After your December 1976 visit, you are again in Bucharest and you have met again with President Nicolae Ceausescu...

Answer: Indeed, we are again in Bucharest after the December visit 2 years ago, which took place immediately after the Geneva conference on the Rhodesian problem. This time, too, I had a very important meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu, whom I briefed in detail on the complexity of the situation in Zimbabwe and southern Africa, denouncing the imperialist maneuvers against the revolutionary process in our country and against our just liberation struggle.

President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated this briefing and wished our struggle success; he expressed solidarity with our struggle and multilateral support for it. Likewise, we were reassured of the firmness and continuity of Romania's position which is based on the principle that colonial and racist regimes, like those in Zimbabwe and South Africa, have no justification, that our war of liberation is just and that it must be supported internationally by the most varied means. These things naturally have strengthened our conviction, which we expressed 2 years ago, that the RCP, Romania and the Romanian people appreciate the cause for which ZANU and the Zimbabwe people are fighting as a just cause. My impressions after the meeting with the Romanian president are very positive and they allow me to assert with all certainty that relations between Zanu and the RCP will continue to develop in the future, too; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's activity in this respect is exemplary.

Question: We can then take for granted that in future we will witness new moments illustrating the development of relations between the RCP and ZANU?

Answer: As I have said, this visit gave us the opportunity to clarify the role constantly being played by ZANU in leading our liberation struggle. I believe we have made ourselves better understood than before, by showing how we decided to carry out our actions aimed at attaining our immediate goal, the winning of independence, within the framework of our revolutionary struggle. We act like that in the knowledge that, if a revolutionary party does not continuously promote a clear political line, it loses its vigor and essence. Therefore we keep on learning, with the belief that the revolutionary process requires study as well as the experience acquired on the battlefield, in the conflict with the enemy. Of course, this experience is not total and we try to enrich it by using the experience acquired by certain friendly countries and parties which have waged a struggle similar to ours. That is why we look on the RCP's activity as a great example for us; likewise, our revolution appreciates Romania's development for its originality and richness. By studying it, we try to define a correct and realistic direction in keeping with our aspirations, in the revolution we wish to carry out.

That is why we want to strengthen relations with the RCP. As far as we are concerned, we pledge to further cement the alliance with the RCP and to continue the exchanges of experience and information.

Question: What are the main aspects of the current situation in your country?

Answer: It was not by chance that I referred to the revolutionary process in Zimbabwe. It has two basic components: The vast activity we are carrying out in the liberated areas in order to consolidate the positions conquered in the rural regions, and the armed struggle. So far we have conquered over 80 percent of the country's area, inhabited by 6 out of the 7 million people of our country. In these regions, we try to insure that the activities being carried out satisfy requirements for food products; we also aim at securing the concrete involvement of the people, along with the combatants, in the liberation struggle. As a result of the increase in this struggle, the number of our combatants has grown and the racist enemy forces are becoming increasingly vulnerable. As a result of the upsurge in our struggle, we have lately managed to expand the armed actions in the large cities, too; in Umtali for instance.

This proves the viability of our formula whereby "we shall negotiate, fighting."

Question: You mentioned the negotiations; what new elements have emerged?

Answer: Together with ZAPU, with which we united in the Patriotic Front, we made clear our positions, stressing that when conditions are created for true negotiations we will participate in them. These conditions refer to procedural matters and the contents of the talks. Concerning the first conditions, we proceed from the fact that Great Britain is the colonial power and that we must negotiate with it. If the British convene a conference in order to bring together Smith's group with the Patriotic Front, we will refuse to participate and will maintain our position. It is known that we have accepted the Anglo-U.S. proplsals on Zimbabwe as a basis for negotiations and we have discussed them at the meetings in Malta and Dar es Salaam. For us however, the process toward independence means the complete removal of Smith, the removal of his defense forces and police and their replacement with those belonging to the Patriotic Front. All these requirements were initially accepted by England. However, it seems that there is now talk about an enlarged conference, which does not respect the aforementioned conditions, something which we will not accept.

Question: Concerning the "internal settlement"....

Answer: It is known that differences have emerged between the supporters of this "settlement" and also that those who believed in Smith are increasingly doubting his good faith. For us, everything is clear: The internal settlement achieved nothing and the colored leaders who signed the agreement must reject it and join the armed struggle. Our military successes, the successful implementation of our strategy in the liberated areas and the revolutionary process that has encompassed a large part of the people prove the falsity of the internal settlement. Through their liberation organizations, the Zimbabwe people have made themselves clear: We shall negotiate, fighting.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SARKIS ON LEBANON'S NATIONAL DAY

AU221035Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 22 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Nov, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a congratulatory telegram to President Ilias Sarkis on the national day of the Lebanon.

The Romanian people, the telegram reads, follow with keen interest the efforts the Lebanese people make for overcoming the present situation and for the restoration of a climate of quiet and peaceful collaboration, for ensuring the national integrity, unity and sovereignty, for the democratic and independent economic and social development of their country.

I am convinced that the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between our countries will witness a continuous development to the interest of the Romanian and Lebanese peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding allcover the world.

RCP OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY MADAGASCAR PARTY LEADER

AU220850Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0817 GMT 22 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Antananarivo, 22 Nov, AGERPRES--The leader of the Parti du Congres de l'Indepen-dance de Madagascar (AKFM), Richard Andriamanjato, received Ioachim Moga, member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives of Romania, who represented the Romanian Communist Party at the AKFM extraordinary congress.

The two sides informed each other of the current preoccupations of the two parties and discussed the ways of further developing the collaboration between the RCP and the AKFM.

SCINTEIA: GATT NEGOTIATIONS DISREGARD DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AU221031Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 22 Nov 78 AU

["On the Genega GATT Negotiations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Nov, AGERPRES--Negotiations above the head of the developing countries is how daily SCINTEIA of November 22 characterizes the recent Geneva meeting of the Common Market countries, the USA and Japan, as well as the multilateral trade negotiations as a whole conducted within the GATT.

After referring to the difficulties that put under the questioning mark the success of the efforts these countries make for overcoming the divergencies separating them on their commercial relations plane, divergencies aggravated by the international monetary disorder, SCINTEIA writes:

Press observers consider that even if "The Nine" of the Common Market reach a consensus on the conclusion of the "Tokyo round" until December 15, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to achieve in the conditions in which the developing countries, representing two thirds of the mankind, are kept outside the multilateral commercial negotiations. As a matter of fact, with a few exceptions, the more important decisions taken so far in Geneva are the result of the negotiations conducted between the rich ones, the voice of the poor being almost completely ignored. It is precisely for this reason that the developing countries have repeatedly stated they they will not agree with the conclusion of the "Tokyo round" as long as these negotiations take place above their head. The poor countries expressed also their anxiety over the intentions of the rich states to take so-called collective safeguarding measures meant to reduce the access of the "Third World" products to their markets and to apply a differentiated treatment to the economically lagging states, contingent upon their development level.

Such measures are contrary to the GATT fundamental principles, and to the targets of the "Tokyo round" which set itself, besides the progressive elimination of any kind of obstacles from world trade, ensuring of additional advantages for the exports of the developing countries by a special treatment, more favourable for all these states. In the opinion of the economically lagging countries, the attainment of these targets would help their efforts aimed at eradicating underdevelopment, would turn world trade into a basic component of a new international economic order meant to contribute to the development of all peoples, to general progress.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-ZAIREAN TALKS--Kinshasa, 9 Nov, AGERPRES--Aspects related to Romanian Zairean economic cooperation and commercial exchanges were approached during the interviews Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had with Zairean personalities. The Romanian minister was received by Mpinga Kasenda, first state commissioner, member of the Permanent Committee of the Political Bureau of the Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution. He also conducted talks with executives of the M.P.R. and with banking officials. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1115 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO EGYPT--Cairo, 20 Nov, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Romanian-Egyptian Friendship Association, led by Gheorghe Pacoste, vice-chairman of the Republican Commission for the Evaluation of Geological Reserves, paid a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian-Romanian Friendship Association. The delegation was received by Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, secretary-general of the National Democratic Party, deputy premier for the People's Assembly affairs, met personalities of the political and economic life, scientists and men of culture, had talks with executives of the Egyptian-Romanian Friendship association. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU]

UNESCO TO HOLD 1980 21ST GENERAL CONFERENCE IN BELGRADE

ID211938Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 21 Nov 78 ID

["Pool" item]

[Text] Paris, 21 Nov, TANJUG--The UNESCO 20th general conference decided unanimously today that the 21st general conference be held in Belgrade in 1980.

Dusan Popovski, chairman of the Yugoslav National Commission for UNESCO and deputy chief Yugoslav delegate, said on this occasion:

"In this decision we see a tribute to Yugoslavia's devotion and its permanent contribution as a nonaligned country in the struggle for the realization of the lofty goals laid down in the UNESCO Constitution".

The holding of this conference in Yugoslavia, Dusan Popovski said, represents at the same time a privilege, honor and obligation. We shall seek to justify these by devoting ourselves fully to our obligations as the host country.

SFRY, ISRAEL CLASH IN UN POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

ID211606Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 21 Nov 78 ID

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, 21 Nov, TANJUG--Israel attempts by verbal assaults at the United Nations to defend its policy of occupation. Its representatives to the U.N. rudely attack other nations and the policy of Yugoslavia is their regular target.

Last month, Israeli representatives in the General Assembly attacked Yugoslav diplomat and former U.N. General Assembly President Lazar Mojsov and the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, after the Yugoslav representatives spoke on the Middle East. Last night, the Israeli delegation went so far as to slander the legislative order in Yugoslavia.

The official Israeli reply at the opening in the special political committee of the U.N. General Assembly of the debate on the Israeli authorities' treatment of the Arab population living in Israeli-occupied territories was in such a tone. The Sri Lankan ambassador presented the main report to the world assembly on behalf of the three-nation committee (Yugoslavia, Senegal and Sri Lanka).

This was the 10th report in the past eight years with proof that Israel as an occupation force violates international law. It is by an overwhelming majority that the U.N. General Assembly approves this commission's evaluation each year, rises in defense of the rights of the Palestinian and other Arab population, and calls on Israel to abide by the 4th Geneva convention.

The Israeli representative, Moshe Erell, qualified the speech by the Sri Lankan ambassador as a proof of the three countries' crusade against Israel and, among other things, made insinuations about the internal situation in Yugoslavia.

Using his right of reply, Goran Kapetanovic, Yugoslav representative to the special political committee, characterized the Israeli representative's speech as slanderous.

It is obvious, Kapetanovic said, that Israel continues its well-known practice of attacks on other countries so as to divert attention from its shameful conduct.

This is the conduct of a country which has identified itself with all the evils denounced in the U.N. Charter, Kapetanovic said, aggression, occupation, annexation of foreign territories, violation of the U.N. Charter and the rules of international law, negation of the national right of the Palestinian people, torture and violence against the population in the Arab territories--these are the basic features of Israeli policy.

In citing these, Kapetanovic recommended to Israel it withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab territories and take the course of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis instead of lecturing to others and attacking anybody who is opposed to the unlawful acts it commits daily.

The Jordanian diplomat, Nusaybah, evaluated the Israeli representative's conduct as an attack on three highly respected states. The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Rahman, expressed, among other things, profound respect to the three-nation committee members for their esteemed work.

TANJUG CLAIMS 'DOUBLE STANDARDS' IN FRG VIEWS OF TERRORISM

LD212222Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1903 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

["Double Standards--Another Proof"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov, TANJUG--A recent decision of the Belgrade District Court not to extradite to the Federal Republic of Germany four West German citizens on the ground of insufficient evidence warranting their extradition, has met with lively reactions in West Germany. Surprisingly, complaining about this decision or a regular Yugoslav court--which, as an independent organ, acted in conformity with the laws of a law-abiding state--are just those forces in the Bundesrepublik who refuse to take into account the fact that no evidence could be obtained proving the four West German citizens are terrorists. These are the same forces who used every expedient, permissible or otherwise for months recently, first to force a decision annulling a previous West German court ruling to extradite a Yugoslav terrorist--whose anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity was corroborated by sufficient evidence offered by Yugoslav authorities and accepted by the West German court--and then to applaud those who, from the positions of power, annulled it.

It is extremely irresponsible, because completely untrue, to take the non-extradition of the four West German citizens--or, for that matter, any other pretext--as a reason for claiming it proves Yugoslavia's alleged "support for international terrorism" or anything similar. The position and activity of Yugoslavia in combatting terrorism as the elements originating from the essence of its policy of peace and cooperation, are well known to the whole world and it is completely superfluous to repeat them now.

Whatever the point may be--the West German press coverage of this matter or the attitude of those who supply this press with information--the abuse of the Yugoslav court decision cannot be described as anything but reflecting an evil intention and deliberate campaign. And this by those who--needless to argue because permanently in evidence--are tolerant to terrorism and terrorists. The war-time collaborators of Hitler who, acting in West Germany or from its territory, are responsible for about 40 percent of all anti-Yugoslav terrorist acts.

The old story known for decades now--"investigation continues...the assassin is not identified"--has been repeated only a few days ago, after the assassination of a Yugoslav citizen, Radomir Gazija, who came to visit his brother working in the Federal Republic of Germany. It will be noted: The assassin is known, all these assassins are known to West German authorities. They are known now as they were before, when they killed a number of Yugoslav diplomatic or consular officials, initiated criminal acts against Yugoslavia, trained cadres for these actions, and so on. Involved here is simply the lack of willingness to strike at the sources of these crimes. Why is it so, and what does it mean--let anyone decide for himself.

If reciprocity is involved, West German citizens, like those of all other countries, are completely safe in Yugoslavia--and no terrorist act has ever been undertaken from Yugoslavia against either the Federal Republic of Germany, or any other state--because the Yugoslav authorities do everything for this to be so. Yugoslavia does this because it wishes good relations with the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries and proves this in practice, not by declarations or promises remaining on paper under pressure from certain forces. It is in this light that the Yugoslav court decision should be seen as it is and not be linked--as is done abundantly in the Federal Republic of Germany lately--either with the Yugoslav position on terrorism, or with the Yugoslav-West German extradition treaty. Yugoslavia as always been prepared--and it is a lasting component of its position--to combat terrorism by joint effort and resolutely. It is also prepared--and there neither is, nor shall be any reluctance in it--to apply the extradition treaty signed with the Federal Republic of Germany on any case without exception, provided all legal requirements have been satisfied. Finally, it has been and remains prepared to hold discussions on an equal footing as a sovereign state with the Federal Republic of Germany also at the level of the struggle against terrorism and on extradition, as it is prepared to develop and expand allround cooperation and relations with that country.

The West German side will contribute to this cooperation and relations if passing from declarations to action, above all, against terrorists from the most sinister of undergrounds, the forces defeated in the last world war, on whose terrorist activity Yugoslavia has provided sufficient evidence. After all, about 40 per cent of the over 200 terrorist acts, in which 72 Yugoslav or foreign citizens were killed and 232 persons seriously or slightly wounded, was either carried out in West Germany or planned from it since 1945. Is it not sufficient proof, coupled with another--current anti-Yugoslav campaign in the Federal Republic of Germany--that double standards are being applied there?

FRG-Based Terrorism Condemned

LD211920Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov, TANJUG--Unable to cope with terrorism at home the Federal Republic of Germany now turns to its own obviously uninformed public, in the same strident tones in both the press and other media with an attempt to push its responsibility off on others outside its own borders, the Belgrade paper POLITIKA writes today. In the past two or three days, the German public has been flooded by absurd and improvident statements alleging foreign countries, including Yugoslavia, to be to blame for the Federal Republic of Germany having become the lair of international terrorism, the Belgrade paper POLITIKA's Bonn correspondent reports.

No other problem equals terrorism in its burden on Bonn's relations with foreign countries, the Belgrade paper writes.

Many countries including Sweden, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Austria, Greece, Switzerland, Canada, the U.S., Bulgaria, Somalia, Yemen, Spain, Great Britain, and Yugoslavia, have been drawn into the world-wide ramifications of the operations of West-German based terrorists, the paper notes.

In the fight against international terrorism, no other country has received more support and ready aid from the outerworld than the Federal Republic of Germany, POLITIKA writes, adding that terrorists from no other country have done as much damage in other countries and nations as have those from the Federal Republic of Germany. POLITIKA notes that in the past 16 years, more than fifty Yugoslav workers, tourists, passengers, and diplomats have been killed by bullets and explosives originating from terrorists sheltered and tolerated, trained or controlled from the Federal Republic of Germany.

West German commentators make no mention of these sheltered terrorists entrenched in the Federal Republic. Obviously on signals these commentators have been inspired lately to address the most violent threats and insults against Yugoslavia because of the non-extradition of four West Germans, on whom no convincing evidence of their being terrorists has yet been provided. POLITIKA underlines that anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity in the Federal Republic of Germany has lately reached unprecedented proportions and makes note of the absence of energetic action to prevent terrorist activity against Yugoslavia.

SFRY, HUNGARY SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT

AU210810Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Budapest, 17 Nov, TANJUG--A general agreement on promoting cooperation between the two countries in connection with their entry into third markets was signed in Budapest between the Yugoslav fund for granting credits and for guaranteeing export transactions and the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank.

The Yugoslav side gave the initiative for this agreement, which envisages a timely inclusion of the two countries' financial organizations in transactions of interested economic organizations with the aim of assisting planned undertakings. The agreement was signed by Toma Granfil, general director of the Yugoslav fund, and Istvan Salusinszky, general director of the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank. Toma Granfil was received by Dr Lajos Faluvegi, minister of finance and chairman of the Hungarian part of the joint Yugoslav-Hungarian committee for economic cooperation.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION EIGHTH CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS NOTED

AU211237 [Editoral Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0845 GMT 21 November 1978 (jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd and Novi Sad radio stations) begins carrying a live relay from the trade unions hall in Belgrade of the first plenary session of the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. President Tito is reported to arrive at the hall at 0845 GMT and to be welcomed by Mika Spiljak, president of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and LCY Presidium member.

At 0900 GMT Spiljak opens the congress and the Internationale is sung. In his speech that follows, Spiljak greets Tito and welcomes the delegations present representating: the SFRY Presidency; the LCY Presidium; the SFRY Assembly; the Federal Executive Council; the SAWPY Federal Conference; the presidencies of the republics and provinces; Yugoslav war veterans; the Chamber of Economy; the Yugoslav Army; Socialist Youth and other Yugoslav organizations; "friendly foreign TU organizations and international organizations;" and the ILO.

Spiljak puts the proposal for the constitution of the congress working presidium and secretariat to the vote and these bodies are unanimously elected.

The announcer says that Janez Barboric, vice president of the TU federation, will take the chair. He also reports that the following LCY Central Committee Presidium members are present with Tito: Veselin Djuranovic, Branko Mikulic, Fadil Hodza, Todo Kurtovic, Petar Stambolic, and Stevan Doronjski.

At 0908 GMT Barboric invites Tito to address the congress. Tito speaks from 0908 to 0930 GMT. At 0935 GMT a 30-minute intermission is announced and Tito is reported leaving the hall.

When the relay and congress session resume at 1005 GMT, no indication is given that Tito is present. At 1008 Chairman Barboric opens the second plenary session and reads a letter from Edvard Kardelj, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, in which he says how sorry he is that he is not able to attend the congress. Barboric then lists the foreign delegations attending, among which are delegations from the PRC, the DPRK, Cuba, Hungary, Italy, the Mongolian People's Republic, Palestine, Poland, Romania, Spain, CSSR, USSR and Vietnam. He is not heard to mention any delegation from Bulgaria.

After a minute's silence for those TU members who have died since the last congress, Barboric deals with the following procedural matters, all of which are approved by the congress: The agenda; rules of procedure; election of the working bodies; the commissions for statute, for verification of delegates, for petitions and grievances, and for documents and editing. Also approved are a report of the TU Council on implementation of the tasks set by the seventh congress and a report by the Control Commission.

At 1034 GMT, Mika Spiljak begins to read the main congress report: "The Federation of Trade Unions in the Struggle of the Workers Class for the Development of Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and the Political System of Socialist Self-Management." This 1 hour-19 minute report lasts until 1150 GMT. Spiljak begins by reviewing the trade unions' contribution since the seventh congress to strengthening the workers class in its struggle against antiself-managing and antisocialist phenomena, their participation in socialist democracy and the part they have played in drawing up and implementing the law on associated labor. The period since the last congress has seen good results in the working man's general material progress, he says, but only "modest results" have been achieved in relation to underdeveloped regions.

Spiljak then discussed some problems that the trade union movement has to deal with: Reduced productivity combined with overspending, and unwarranted investments. Spending in general must be closely scrutinized, he says. Yugoslavia's balance of payments deficit is a "serious brake" on the economy, he says, adding that, whereas many collectives have advocated import bans, longer-term orientations with fewer regulations are needed. The struggle to eliminate weaknesses must be based on self-managing agreements, he continues, singling out those agreements on distribution of income as fundamental since association of labor and pooling of resources is the basis of our approach, together with income-based relations.

After elaborating on this theme at some length, Spiljak discusses some of the social benefits provided for Yugoslavia's currently 5.4 million employed, including: Protection of workers' rights, hot food, work safety, vacations, child care and housing. On this latter point, he says that in the last 4 years more than 500,000 housing units have been built--but this is not enough.

In presenting the employment picture in Yugoslavia, Spiljak says that in each of the past 4 years more than 200,000 new workers have entered employment.

He cites the following examples of shortages, which he attributes to misdirected training: A shortage of some 17,000 skilled construction workers and of some 4,000 electricians and plumbers; some 41,000 high school graduates are unemployed; and although there is a shortage of 3,000 physicians, some 1,600 physicians are on the unemployed list (not being willing to relocate).

Spiljak then discusses international TU cooperation. The TU movement in the world has encountered many contradictions, he says, adding that attempts are still being made to transform trade unions into "mere transmission means". Of the Yugoslav TU Federation's cooperation with the trade unions of the nonalined and developing countries, he says that considerable experience has been acquired and is valuable; of cooperation with socialist countries' trade unions, he says that it has developed, experiences have been exchanged and it will continue to be cultivated; and of cooperation with West European trade unions, he says that work will be continued to solve problems. Significant results have been achieved, he says, as far as the protection of our workers abroad is concerned and their number is reducing as well, although the number of their families with them abroad is increasing, thus presenting the trade unions with further obligations, such as providing education in the mother tongue. He ends by exhorting TU members to struggle for unity in the basic cells of society and for self-managing decisionmaking at all levels.

At 1150 GMT, the announcer says the congress will now elect the presidents of its working bodies and will then continue in commissions. The live relay ends at 1153 GMT.

Tito's Address

AU211500Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0190 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Speech by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito at the opening plenary session of the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia at the hall of trade unions in Belgrade on 21 November--live]

[Text] Comrades, it really gives me great satisfaction to be here with you today, delegates and guests of the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. I avail myself of this opportunity to cordially greet you and to wish you successful and fruitful work. [applause]

I have followed the work of the congresses and conferences of the trade unions in the republics and provinces, as well as the preparations for this important meeting. I have seen that the organizations of the League of Communists [Tito corrects himself] of the Federation of Trade Unions are turning more and more toward the real problems facing our society today, are approaching them concretely and are very active in searching for and finding the best solutions. I think that this is the road of correct engagement along the line of implementing the decisions and conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress. This congress of yours will certainly contribute toward even quicker progress in this respect.

Comrades, in recent years we have experienced constant and relatively quick socio-economic and political development. Progress has been made in the material, cultural and other respects, under rather difficult conditions. Improvement of the standard of living and of the social standard is visible at every step, something that is one of our basic social aims and tasks. And this is how it will continue to be in future.

Thus, we can be satisfied with the overall development if we compare it with other countries or with any of the preceding periods in our construction. However, we cannot be satisfied if we consider the human and material potentials at our disposal and the possibilities provided by our system.

Our results are diminished by problems and difficulties, which are not only of an objective nature. In current economic trends, we face certain negative tendencies and phenomena which, because we fail to prevent them in time, grow into chronic problems that undermine what we have already achieved. On the other hand, I have spoken many times, especially at the 11th LCY Congress, about our results and difficulties.

However, I want, on this occasion, to again draw attention to certain problems and weaknesses that hinder our comprehensive development. For instance, we are not changing the economic culture rapidly enough [Tito corrects himself], that is, the economic structure and not culture, in accordance with the jointly determined strategic directions of our development. Labor productivity is increasing much more slowly than it could. All types of spending are increasing more quickly than the social product makes realistically possible. Thus, we are spending more than we are producing. In this manner the economy is becoming excessively overburdened and indebted and thus the material basis of self-management is becoming weaker. This fact further increases the pressure of inflation, which in this situation threatens to become even higher than it is now. And then we also have a constantly high deficit in the balance of our foreign payments, something to which I have called attention on many occasions.

You see, we take little account of what is happening abroad, of how we stand in our relations with other countries; until now, we have had considerable insight as regards our solvency and the fulfillment of our commitments toward other countries. But if we continued to work as we are now working and have worked, especially in the recent period, we could lose this, how shall I say, this prestige that we now have.

We are also encountering occurrences of local and regional economic withdrawal, with insufficient association in the economy, all of which hinders the entire country's successful long-term development, especially of its economically underdeveloped regions. If the economic trends burdened by these and other similar problems continued, sooner or later they could have a negative effect on the equality and brotherhood and unity which have been and continue to be the condition for our existence and development in peace and freedom.

The question arises: Why do the same problems and difficulties continue to appear in our economy year after year? How does it happen that every year we clearly and precisely set the annual and 5-year aims and tasks and then discover that we have only partially realized them? What then is involved here?

To a great extent, this is a question of failure to carry out what is determined by self-managing agreements and accords. We are building the system with considerable success, adopting laws and plans and making accords and agreements. Therefore, it is not a question of shortcomings in the system, even though improvements are always possible and necessary, but rather a question of actions bypassing the system, of a failure to adhere to solutions connected with the system and to the agreed upon positions, of irresponsibility at various levels and, at times, even a question of a conscious undermining of what we have adopted. Very often, too, rather than giving a solution time to demonstrate its value in practice, implementation of the solution concerned is circumvented and protracted or the solution is formally adopted, while the work continues in the old way. Thus, elements of uncontrolled development and instability are introduced into the most sensitive sphere, the functioning of the system. Deviations from what has been agreed upon suit liberalist and bureaucratic tendencies and both these tendencies prevent fulfillment of planned tasks.

What is our immediate and long-term task under current conditions? The stabilization policy must be our basic orientation. We must struggle for more stable trends, even at the cost of a temporarily somewhat slower economic growth. We do not have to do everything. New generations will come, so let them do something, too. We have accomplished much up to now. [applause]

Let us, [Tito repeats himself during continued applause] let us ease the position of our working people, of our producers a little. [Tito repeats himself] Our basic orientation must be the policy of stabilization. We must struggle for more stable trends even at the cost of a temporarily slower growth. Our working collectives have large reserves and possibilities for more productive, economical and efficient work, but under the condition that greater efforts are made to economize, to work even better and to act more efficiently in the entire society. First of all, the investment, general and common, as well as personal spending, must be brought within the limits of our possibilities, that is, within the limits of real income.

We must prevent financially unbacked investments. Comrades, we face the construction of 29,000 enterprises now and in the coming year; what does this mean? This represents a great danger of inflation. We will have to take a serious approach in this connection to revise something, to leave something for later, to move more gradually and not as quickly as we have done until now, because otherwise we will find ourselves in a difficult situation. I warn you that the situation will not be good if we continue in what we are doing today and how we are doing it; as long as resources continue to be taken, let us say, from a working collective for something that does not currently represent a priority task, something that can wait, an action that is frequently done without consulting, or only with the formal consent of those who create these resources.

Who is responsible for the excessive ambitions and for the gap between wishes and possibilities? Those who made decisions, investment and other decisions, are responsible. Even despite the broad self-managing and delegate basis, many decisions are still not made essentially in a self-managing manner, although they formally pass through a self-managing procedure. There are a number of cases in which decisions are made within narrow circles about many questions concerning reproduction and there are quite a few influences that are contrary to self-managing relations. I consider this a great political problem and overcoming this problem a priority task, primarily of the party and trade union organizations.

Our peoples [Tito corrects himself], that is, our efforts for more stable economic trends must be accompanied by certain renunciations, but not only by renunciations, as I said at the past Seventh Congress [of Yugoslav Trade Unions], by one or another part of the society and certainly not only by renunciations in the workers class. Tightening the belts is no longer necessary today in the way it was done earlier. However, our entire social spending must be brought within the limits of realistic possibilities and must become fully dependent on the increase of labor productivity. And, compared with the productivity in highly developed industrial countries, the labor productivity is rather low in our country.

It is clear that existing problems cannot be solved overnight. This is a longer process, even though there are questions that require a more rapid intervention and permit no protraction. And it is not enough for us to suppress the occurrences; we must eliminate their causes. This is particularly important now, during preparation of the medium-term plan. The currently important economic questions must also fully engage the attention of the League of Communists and of all other organizations, including, naturally, the trade unions. A few days ago, these questions were discussed in the greatest detail at the LCY Central Committee Presidium session. It is now up to all organizations and organs to start to solve them with all responsibility.

During my recent visits to individual parts of our country, I emphasized that all organs and institutions of our system must, within the framework of their competence, responsibly perform their functions and fulfill their tasks. I called special attention to the need for solving questions of common interest more quickly and efficiently, through social accords and self-managing agreements.

This naturally demands that the tendencies and, not infrequently, the practice of bureaucratic usurpations of workers' self-managing rights, as well as of the constitutional rights and duties of political institutions, must be overcome more resolutely. At the same time, this also demands suppression of the unprincipled insistence on satisfying those partial and, in fact, egoistic interests which oppose the common interests and thereby essentially one's own interests.

There have been attempts to politicize individual partial interests, something which contains a danger of political manipulation of the working people and citizens. This should not happen in our socialist self-managing society. The League of Communists, the Federation of Trade Unions and all organized socialist forces, united within the Socialist Alliance, must energetically oppose these tendencies. It is necessary to continue to strengthen the awareness that the association of labor and pooling of resources, rather than any closing of oneself within narrow regional and other boundaries, are in the common interest of the workers class and all our working people, in the interest of all our country's peoples and nationalities.

As regards the imposition of narrow partial and, in fact, selfish interests, it is usually believed that the technobureaucratic monopoly promotes these tendencies. This is basically correct. But the fact must not be overlooked that technocratism would not have such a great power if it did not enjoy the support of certain political factors, that is, the political bureaucracy. We well know [applause] that bureaucratism [Tito repeats himself] that bureaucratism is very tenacious and that it is not an easy task to pull out its roots. For this reason, it is necessary to struggle against it equally at all levels. You remember that I have called attention on more than one occasion to the bureaucratic, arbitrary actions of individuals and groups and to the tendencies to usurp the power of the workers class, and that I have spoken about the adoption of decisions that do not express the interests and wishes of the working people themselves.

For this reason, all organizations and organs of the League of Communists and all other organized socialist forces must resolutely struggle against these phenomena and must, initially, insure successful development of socialist self-management in their circles. In this connection, I requested in my recent speeches that greater attention be paid to the functioning of the delegate system. Through their delegations and delegates in the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities, the workers and all working people must decide on our society's overall policy, particularly on the policy of reproduction. The delegate system and the further development of socialist self-managing democracy imperatively imposes the task of fully implementing and nurturing collective work in all self-managing and state organs, in the delegate assemblies, forums and organs of the sociopolitical organizations.

To this end, and on the basis of previously acquired positive experiences, it is necessary to further promote the methods and forms of organization of work of forums and organs. It is known that in the SFRY Presidency, as the highest state organ, a vice president has, for a number of years now, been elected for a 1-year period. This principle has recently also been adopted in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, by electing a chairman, also for a 1-year period. The experiences acquired thus far lead to the conclusion that in the coming period this practice can and should be applied in other organs and organizations as well, ranging from the commune to the federation. An exception could be made only for some executive and professional organs and institutions. However, in these organs it would also be necessary to develop and apply collective work and joint responsibility.

I believe that our self-managing system obliges us, in its essence, to develop such a manner of work. This method and these forms of organization result particularly from the need for an undisturbed functioning and further development of the delegate system. For this reason, it is already necessary to begin to elaborate this method and form of organization and to gradually change over to their widest possible application.

I have given much thought to these questions. I am deeply convinced that such a manner of activity would further affirm the collective work and responsibility, that it would contribute to further democratizing the work of all self-managing and political organs and that it would prevent the emergence of leadership and other unhealthy ambitions in individuals. [appaluse] Briefly, it would make work more effective and human relations better and more humane. All this would contribute to Yugoslavia's continued successful development as a socialist, self-managing and federal community, under stable conditions.

Comrades, at your seventh congress an important new role for the trade unions as a class sociopolitical organization was confirmed. In the meantime, along with development of the self-managing system, this role has strengthened, as has your organization's reputation. This obliges you to develop even greater activity along the line of further promoting self-management, along with the aim to more directly express and link the interests of all working people of our country.

During recent years, the trade unions have waged a struggle to make the workers the main force in consistent implementation of the constitution and the law on associated labor. Your organization was successful in this respect. However, we are still far from the state of affairs that we want and must realize. We are all facing the obligation to accelerate actions leading to consistent organization of associated labor, to more complete self-management and to a better general position for the workers class.

At the 11th LCY Congress, I stressed that the role of the trade unions, when the essential questions of labor associated in a self-managing manner are involved, must not be reduced to declarations on offered solutions, but that the trade unions must adopt their own views. [applause] This has obviously been well understood and is already yielding results.

On this occasion, I do not intend to speak more extensively about the trade unions' tasks in developing the system of distribution according to work and its application, about obligations in protecting the self-managing rights of workers and in solving their vital questions and about many other questions. I am not speaking about them, but not because they are not topical. On the contrary, these questions must continue to be the focus of your interest and activity. Regarding the positions, they are well known; I spoke much about this at your previous congress and on other occasions and I appeal to you to continue your efforts in realizing these positions.

This year, I had a number of meetings with organizations of associated labor, with direct producers. I was able to convince myself of a really high awareness in our working people and their, to put it in one way, their self-managing maturity. This is a guarantee that we, with more responsibility in implementing what has been agreed upon and with more perseverence in our work, can overcome the difficulties facing us.

Regarding this, I reiterate, a significant share of the responsibility lies with the Trade Union Federation. I do not doubt that your organization will be up to this obligation. I wish your congress to be a fruitful working meeting and hope that its creative spirit will be transferred to all your organizations. Thank you Comrades. [prolonged applause]

Tito Receives Award

LD220002Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, was today given the Golden Plaque of the Association of Self-Managers' Clubs of Yugoslavia.

The plaque was presented him by Dusan Bogdanov, chairman of the association, immediately after President Tito had made a speech at the Eighth Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia.

VOJVODINA LC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES INFORMATION ACTIVITY

LD211036Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Novi Sad--There is sufficient written information in the League of Communists, but it often arrives late, or it is not rational and cannot, therefore, serve political action. We must abandon paper information more rapidly and obtain much more information from the source of party life--in basic organizations of the League of Communists.

This is one of the important assessments made at today's session of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, chaired by Dusan Alimpic, which discussed political information activity in the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

Information is still alienated from the working people, due to hierarchy and monopolist behavior by groups and individuals. Much information from economic bodies, from the social bookkeeping service or banks for instance, is held back by individuals and narrow groups, enabing them to manipulate knowledge and people. All this means that information is often under the control of technobureaucratic forces which carry out selection and determine the way information will be communicated, Vukasin Loncar said in his introductory speech. He added that under such circumstances it is clear that the basic LC organization is not and cannot be objectively and truthfully informed about the state of affairs in its environment.

Information flow is one of the most crucial issues of our entire life and work, including the party. We inherited the old system, and we have not succeeded in adapting it to the level of social relations in the League of Communists, let alone to the democratic relations to which we aspire, Stevan Doronjski stressed. This is the angle from which we must examine the problem of information flow in the League of Communists. This is not a question of paper, but it should be stated that we have retained paper information. Such information is not read, Doronjski added, because it does not present a real picture of the state of affairs.

In presenting his views on information activity in our country, Stevan Doronjski said that social information activity is oriented toward state administration and not toward associated labor. He said he has found that, in some municipalities, there are as many as 50 different types of reference material, not one of which is intended for associated labor. On the basis of the constitution, we adopted the law about associated labor's adoption of the new medium-term plan. If planning is not based on transforming the entire system of social information activity and not oriented toward associated labor, it will be technocracy and political bureaucracy that have the decisive say in the matter and that will hide behind sociopolitical organizations, Doronjski said.

BRIEFS

AID TO ZAMBIA--Belgrade, 20 Nov, TANJUG--The Yugoslav Government is to give, from the resources earmarked for solidarity with non-aligned and developing countries, emergency humanitarian aid to the Red Cross of Zambia. The aid, consisting of medical facilities worth 1 million dinars, will shortly be sent through the Yugoslav Red Cross. These medical supplies will be used in Zambian hospitals for treating Patriotic Front members injured in the recent massacre by the Rhodesian racist regime's armed forces. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD]